FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

L. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1837. [NO. 1042.

TED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Edward J. Hale,
per annum, if paid in advance;
paid during the year of subscrip-
$3 50 at the end of the year.

TISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
for the first, and thirty cents for each
publication. Advertisers are requested
number of insertions desired, or they
tinued till forbid, and charged accord

o the Editor must be post paid.

F and MACKEREL.

by the Subscribers,
bls. prime New York BEEF.
No. 3 MACKEREL.
—ALSO—
ds. White Havana SUGAR.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
1837.

R.NITURE SALE,

AT AUCTION.

June next, the Subscriber will sell at
n, his Stock of Cabinet FURNITURE,
of Mahogany Side Boards, Sofas, Bu-
g Tables in sets, Pillar and claw do.
Pillar and claw Breakfast Tables,
s and plain do., Mahogany Bedsteads,
gh posts, field and turned do., Secre-
Book Cases, Work Stands, Candle and
ds, &c., Walnut Bureaus, Dining and
Tables, elegant rush bottom Chairs, and
, Stock Mahogany, consisting of thick
Stuff, crotch and shaded Veneers, ma-
and pine Lumber, Hardware, window
8 x 10 to 18 x 24, hair Cloth, oil Cloth,
mson Morine, &c. A few looking glass
n 14 x 24 to 18 x 30, &c. &c.
t sale.
DUNCAN McNEILL.
LLKINGS & BELDEN, Auctioneers.
1837. 41-3t.

FOR RENT.

STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with
cellent Well of water in the yard, and a
Apply to
JOHN McARN.
1837. 41tf

EW GOODS.

UBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock
OODS, of every description, which
ld uncommonly cheap, being bought
t the New York Auctions.
JOHN McARN.
1837. 41ff

AGON For Sale.

Trate four horse WAGON, for sale. Ap
J. G. & J. H COOK.
1837. 41 4t.

ssignee's Notice.

CE is hereby given, that Mr. J. C. Latta,
he 10th day of March 1837, assigned his
Book Accounts, to me to pay certain
therein specified, therefore all those in
ther by note or account, are requested to
make immediate payment as longer indul-
cannot be given.
WILLIAM S. LATTA, *Assignee of*
J. C. LATTA.
1837. 41 6 v

ll whom it may concern.

ubscriber will be absent on business from
State, for 3 or 4 weeks. Any person
usiness with him, can be attended to by
Latta, who is left in charge of his busi-
WILLIAM S. LATTA.
1837. 41 2w

e Justices of the Peace

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

re hereby notified to attend at the Court
se, in Fayetteville, on Thursday of June
37, at 12 o'clock M., to appoint five of
mber, to hold the County Courts until
rm, 1838, inclusive. Also, to recom-
the Court, two respectable Freeholders
aptain's District, who, with a Magistrate,
ute a "Board of Valuation," agreeably
osition of the last General Assembly.
r of the Court.
BENJN ROBINSON, Chairman.
1837. 41tt

Fear Navigation Com-

pany.

NNUAL MEETING of the Stockhold-
will be held on Friday, 2d June next, in
of Fayetteville.
JAMES MEBANE, President.
1837. 41tt
Raleigh Register will please insert the
weeks.

Notice is hereby Given,

all debts, of every nature and kind, due
owing by any persons in the State of N.
to the late Firm of James Hamilton &
to the Firm of Hamilton & Cole, of the
ew York, as also all property belonging
m in said State, has been duly assigned
their Trustee, by virtue of an instrument
ment, dated April 17th, 1837.
sons indebted to either of the above
ll therefore pay the same to me or to
rized Agent, and to no other person, and
now due, unless forthwith liquidated,
diately be put in suit.
WM. R FOSDICK,
No. 29, Broad Street.
ork City, May 12, 1837. 41-2m

e of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1837.

Flowers vs. Hataway } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, *Levied on Land.*

earing to the satisfaction of the Court,
Robert Hataway, the defendant in this
ot an inhabitant of this State, it is there-
ered by the Court, that publication be made
ayetteville Observer, for six weeks, notify-
id Robert Hataway to appear at the next
aid Court, to be held for the County of
d, at the Court House in the town of
ham, on the third Monday in July next,
there to plead to issue, or judgment will
ed up against him pro confesso, for the
claim, and the Land levied on condemn
ct to the same.
s, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our
rt, at office, the third Monday in April,
37.
G. A. NICHOLSON, Clerk.

EQUITY BLANKS.

and Master's Deeds,
mas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1837.

Thomas Pate, vs. Warren Haywood and Daniel Nicholson. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

Levied on two tracts of Land, supposed to contain two hundred acres, situate, lying and being on the head waters of Marks's Creek

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore *Ordered by the same*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Warren Haywood and Daniel Nicholson, to appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered up against them pro confesso, for the Plaintiff's claim, and the Land levied on condemned, subject to the same.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court at office, the third Monday in April, A. D, 1837.

[41] G. A. NICHOLSON, Clerk.

ICE.

PERSONS wishing *ICE* can be supplied every day (Sundays excepted) during the Season, from 4 to 6½ o'clock, A. M., and at no times during the day unless in cases of sickness. All quantities less than a peck will be sold by the pound. Cash is expected on delivery.

THOMAS COCHRAN.
May 5, 1837. 40tf

COTTON YARN.

THE undersigned has this day reduced the prices of the Yarn manufactured at his Mill in this Town. The wholesale prices will in future be as follows:

Nos. 4, 5, and 6, ——26 Cents.
7, 8, 9, and 10, —28 do.
11, 12, and 13, —30 do.
14, 15, —32 do.
16, 17, —34 do.

C. P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, May 10, 1837. 40tf.

EXTENSIVE SALE

OF

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

WILL BE SOLD, on Monday the 22d instant, at Public Auction, in the town of Wilmington, N. C., the following PROPERTY, belonging to the Estate of William Dougall, Esq., deceased, on a credit of six months, viz.—

2600 Bbls. TURPENTINE, (or thereabouts,) lying on the Wharf, and now in shipping order,
200 bbls. Tar, also in shipping order,
17 bales Cotton,
25 hhds. Molasses,
50 casks Lime,
57 bags Coffee,
7 hhds. Sugar,
7 boxes ditto,
3 barrels ditto,
10 barrels prime Beef,
20 boxes Window Glass,
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco,
700 bushels Alum Salt, (or thereabouts,)
15 sacks Liverpool ditto,

And the balance of Stock of Ship Chandlery, &c.

One Horse, Gig, Dray & Cart.

—ALSO—

Household and Kitchen

Furniture,

Consisting of Chairs, Tables, Beds and Bedding, Sideboard, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Carpets, &c. &c.

ALSO, on Saturday the 27th instant, in the Town of Fayetteville, a quantity of Molasses, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, &c.

—ALSO—

On Thursday the 1st day of June next, the following Property, belonging to the same Estate, viz:

The Schooner CAROLINE, three years old next June, copper fastened and coppered eighteen inches above light water mark, 189 tons, high deck, built in this State of the most durable materials—Live Oak, Red Cedar and Pitch Pine—carries a large cargo, is a first rate sailer and in every respect a first rate vessel, being well found in every particular, and now ready to receive a cargo, draws 10½ feet, deep loaded.

Schooner CALEB NICHOLS, four years old this month, 163 tons, high deck, copper fastened, built also in this State, and of same materials as Caroline, carries and sails well, is well found and in first rate order, and now ready to receive a cargo, draws 10 feet, when deep loaded.

Steamer WILMINGTON, not twelve months old, also built in this State, of the very best materials, 125 feet long, 24 feet beam, 7½ feet hold, with promenade deck, has a horizontal high pressure Engine of 80 horse power, 19½ inches cylinder, 7 feet stroke, 5 wrought iron boilers, 24 feet long and 30 inches diameter, working John Kirkpatrick's patent valve. This Boat was built expressly for the shoal water of the Cape Fear River, and is well calculated for any trade where large cargo, very light draft of water, speed and power, are required. She has proved a first rate tower.

Tow Boat PETER ROSS, 98 feet long, 16 feet wide, 3½ feet deep, draws 10 inches when light, six months old, and carries over 100 tons.

Tow Boat FAYETTEVILLE, 88 feet long, 16 feet wide, 3 feet deep, draws 6 inches light, and will carry equal to 80 tons,—about four months old. Both these Boats have complete sets of Tarpaulins.

Also, an open FLAT, intended for *very* shoal water.

At the same time will also be Hired, a number of NEGROES, for the remainder of the year.

O. G. PARSLEY, *Administrator.*
Wilmington, N. C., May 1, 1837. 40-4w

☞The Editors of the Cheraw Gazette, Augusta Sentinel, Columbia Telescope, and Charleston Courier, will insert the above once a week till day of sale, in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to O. G. PARSLEY.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, anxious to close his business in Fayetteville, now offers his Stock of

GOODS,

Which is very general and extensive, at *Reduced prices* Country Merchants and purchasers generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Also, white and black Lead in oil, No. 1 & 2. Hats, Shoes, Saddlery, China, Crockery and Glass Ware.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.
May 8, 1837. 40-6w.

Lottery Notice.

THE undersigned offers himself to the people of Fayetteville, and the adjoining country, as LOTTERY AGENT for the forwarding of Tickets in the various Lotteries to be drawn, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Lotteries soon to be Drawn.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PETERSBURG MECHANIC ASSOCIATION.
Class No. 4,—To be drawn at Alexandria, on the 13th of May.

PRIZES.

30,000 dollars, 8,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,500 and 100 Prizes of 1000 dollars,
Besides many smaller. Whole Tickets Ten Dollars, Shares in proportion.

—ALSO—

Delaware State Lottery,
Extra No. 19,—Capital Prizes 7,000, 3,000, 2,000, 1250, &c. Whole Tickets Two Dollars and Fifty Cents.

All orders by mail for packages of Whole Tickets or Shares, will be promptly attended to, and a Certificate of the Number furnished by the venders, and the Package deposited. A newspaper with the Drawing will be furnished in every instance, when desired.

☞All letters must be post paid except when a Package of Tickets are ordered, and in that case, a liberal deduction will be made.

Address, PAUL NASH,
Petersburg, Va.

N. B, It is desirable to get an order for Packages at least a week or 10 days before the Drawing, in order that they may be procured.

P. N.
Petersburg, May 1, 1837. 40-3w

Notice.

THE Subscriber having, at November Term, 1836, of Bladen County Court, obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Robert Reeves, deceased, late of said County, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the Estate, to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. EDWARD REEVES, Adm'r.
Bladen County, May 8, 1837. 40 3tp.

The Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance against Fire will be received by the Secretary, from and after the 10th day of May, 1837.

A copy of the Charter will be furnished those who desire to examine the principle upon which the Company is formed, on application to the Secretary.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres'dt.
W. WINSLOW, Sec'y.
May 9, 1837. 40tf

Donaldson Academy.

THE ANNUAL examination of the Students of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 29th inst.

JAS. H. HOOPER, *Secretary.*
May 10, 1837. 40-3w.

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss f appetite, blatched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged against them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine*.

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.

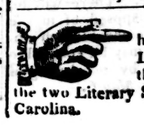
For sale by
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, May 9, 1837.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 30th of January, a negro man named JACOB; he is rather yellow complected, 27 years of age, 5 feet 11½ inches high, and weighs 178 lbs. He has lost some of his foreteeth, has a scar on one of his thumbs and another on his forehead or side of his face.

The said negro was raised in Sampson County, N. C., and was sold by John Brown to one —— Edwards, and it is supposed has made his way back in that direction. A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for his apprehension and confinement in jail so that I get him again.

E W. HARRISON.
Limestone Springs, S. C., April 7. 37-2m



The Hon. Robert Strange has been appointed by the DIALECTIC SOCIETY, to deliver the next annual address before the two Literary Societies of the University of N. Carolina. April 22, 1837.

NEW Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber has recently received from N York and Philadelphia, his supply of

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Which he is disposed to sell low for Cash. He expects to receive additional supplies by future arrivals Purchasers are invited to call and examine the Goods.

E. J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, April 25, 1837. 38tf

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

THE following Lands, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes and Costs due for the year 1835, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next:—

		TAX.
100	acres on Campbell's Creek, listed by John King for Tarlton Maddox.	$ 38
273	do on Walker's Creek and Campbell's Creek, listed by Giles Ham.	38
640	do on Black Mingo, listed by Dushee Shaw, for Miller Draughan.	1 22
570	do on Black River, listed by Dushee Shaw for Robert Draughan.	2 17
3	Lots, unimproved, in Averasborough, one poll, listed by Nathan Holder.	85
78	acres Land on Black River, listed by Stephen Goodwin.	29
255	do do on Beaver Creek, one poll, listed by John Nordon.	1 77
55	do do on Barbacue, one poll, listed by Stephen Bethea.	90
100	do do on do, one poll, listed by Daniel D. Cameron.	99
285	do do Upper Little River and Jumping Run, listed by James Johnson	1 18
50	do do Cyprus Creek, listed by John B. Black.	15
100	do do Dry Creek, listed by Arch'd Buie, (Parson.)	15
487½	do do Cyprus and Gum Swamp, listed by Neill Kelly.	95
300	do do do do, listed by Neill Kelly.	57
50	do do do do, do do.	03

JOHN McLEAN, late Sheriff,
By HECTOR McLEAN, Dep. Sh'ff
March 17, 1837. 37tt.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.
January 12, 1835. 19tf

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a half tons of the Nova Scotia PLASTER, the best quality for manure. Those that want rich land will do well to apply for this Plaster, as now is the time to use it advantageously. Call on J. E. Patterson, two doors south of the Market.
Fayetteville, March 27, 1837. 34tf.

To Contractors.

THERE will be let out to the lowest bidder, in the Town of Rockingham, Richmond County, on Thursday, the 1st day of June next, the building of a COTTON FACTORY, 62 feet by 42 feet, 3 stories high, with a basement story of 9 feet; the basement story will be of stone, (which can be procured within one mile of the site,) the balance of the house will be of brick; the 1st story 2½ feet thick; the 2d story 2 feet, and the 3d story 18 inches thick, with a pitch of 11 feet; the brick and stone layed with lime mortar.

At the same time will be let out, the making of **300 000** brick, one half delivered at the kiln by the 1st of September, the balance by the 1st of October. The contract will be either let out entire, or separated to suit undertakers. Bond with security, required for the performance of the contract, and the cash paid on its completion.

The building of a Saw Mill will also be let out on the 11th May.

Board in the Village is cheap, and good Clay and Wood can be had in half a mile of the situation It is thought unnecessary to give a minute detail of the Building; a drawing is in the possession of the Subscribers, which will be shown on the day of letting out the work.

Sealed Proposals will be received for the whole or any part of the contract.

THOMAS STEELE,
WM. C. POWELL,
ROBT. J. STEELE, } *Committee.*
Rockingham, April 22, 1837. 38:1J.

☞The Salisbury Watchman and Greensboro' Patriot will insert the above till 1st June, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE
EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!
Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflamma ion. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

J. A. Pleasants, M. D.

Dentist,

WILL be in Fayetteville shortly, he has just returned from Europe, and has a fine collection of beautiful TEETH.
February 9, 1837. 27tf

Cheap Paper

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

The Philadelphia Herald has an article on the "times and the pressure," from which the following passages are extracted:

It is almost useless to argue, or reason, or speculate upon the *causes* which have brought about the present state of things, except so far as they may indicate the proper remedy; but we will give an anecdote that we think has a volume of instruction in it. "My dear sir," said a gentleman to us, on Friday last, "I lack $250 to take up a note in bank to-day; what shall I do?—where can I borrow that amount?" We put him in the way of aid, and thus relieved him *for the present*. When we had done so, we could not help reflecting a little. The gentleman who was afraid of being "laid over," wore in his bosom a handsome diamond pin; around his neck was a neat gold guard chain, to which was attached a valuable gold watch; and peering out of his vest pocket, we noticed a gold pencil case with an agate head. Now, here was more value in trinkets than the amount for which he was in danger of being "laid over in bank," and as we happen to know that his house is furnished in a style corresponding with the furniture of the person, can any one be at a loss to tell the cause of "hard times" with him, or in what manner they might be remedied? And yet this gentleman has been no way *extravagant*, compared with *the rest* of the community. His style of dress and living is not above others of equal means. He owns real estate which would at one time command $50,000. and other property to an equal amount; and he therefore thought himself worth $100,000, and lived in a style justified only by the possession of half a million,—for he has a large and increasing family—but he cannot now realize $20,000 in cash, out of his whole property, and yet his style of living has not been changed in the least. Now the fact is, and no one can deny it, there is a struggle going on between style and means. We have been living in this country beyond our means; property of all kinds has had a fictitious value, but its possessors have been living as if that value were real. Money, not bank notes, is scarce both here and in Europe, and a struggle is going on between the two countries in regard to its possession. And why is it so scarce? Because, not content to live as our frugal and virtuous parents lived before us, to eat, as they ate, with steel forks, to use britannia or china tea and coffee pots et cetera, we must have silver and gold; we have been melting down the precious metals and working them up into articles of luxury, till the basis of our currency is altogether too small for the superstructure, which is, of course, tottering, and is jostled by every adverse breeze in the commercial world.—Is it not so? Look around you, reader, among your acquaintances, and see how many of them have more plate in their houses than money in bank. We never knew a family that lived beyond their means, that did not see "hard times;" and what applies to families applies to a nation, which is only an aggregation of families; and whatever remedy will prove effectual in relieving embarrassed families will also relieve a nation. The medicine may be slow in its operation, but it will be sure in its effect.

The time has now come when the wealthy, the unembarrassed, can do much to relieve the community—will they do it? We ask them not for their *Money*, but for their *Example*. Let *them* set an example of *economy* and *retrenchment*—let *them* make it fashionable to live in unfashionable style, which their known wealth and independence will enable them to do, and they will do more good than they could do by loaning out their money ever so freely, even were it twice as much as it is. As ladies lead the fashion in all civilized communities, it is to them we must look for a worthy example of "*retrenchment* and *reform*," in dress and living. Beauty needs not the adornments of art, to make it lovely—and the simple rose in the snowy bosom of youth, has more attractions than all the diamonds that ever glittered on the ebon skin of an eastern princess.—Would that it could be said of *every* American wife and daughter. "She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness." Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."

From the (Virginia) Farmers' Register, for May.

PROSPECT OF THE WHEAT CROP, EFFECTS OF USING IMPERFECT, OR DAMAGED SEED.—Though there is much difference in the appearance of wheat crops in different places, and even sometimes, in a remarkable degree, on similar lands on adjoining farms, still there can be no doubt of the lamentable fact, that the prospect of the crop in general, throughout Virginia, is very bad, and that the product must be much below a fair average for the land. Such statements are already scouted at in some of the editorial articles of leading newspapers, as the regularly recurring and generally false prophecies of coming bad crops, dictated either by knaves who desire to swell prices for their profit, or by the fears of the desponding and uninformed. There may be good ground, somewhere for this charge, but we claim that it shall not be extended to this journal. All persons are liable to be deceived on this subject; but we were not deceived last year, while sending forth the worst accounts of expected failure in the then growing crops, which then were disregarded or not believed—and our predictions, gloomy as they were, fell short of the disastrous results.

We warned farmers (at page 319, vol. iv.) against relying upon their defective wheat of the last crop for seed, whenever better could be obtained. To the very general use of this bad seed is doubtless owing much of the sickly condition of the growing crops. The unexampled cold in last November, to the then very young plants of the early sown as well as retarded, for a long time the germination of the late sown seed. But the product of well filled and well matured seed might have withstood these inflictions under which that of shrivelled and light seed has dwindled or perished.

It is stated, in the newspapers, that a remarkable superiority appears in some crops of wheat produced from *western Seed of the crop of* 1835—and for which the writers seem at a loss to account. It is not because of the *origin*, or the *age* of this seed—but simply that it was of good and well made grain, while the other crops were sown with defective grain of the crop of 1836.—Farther confirmation of this is presented in the facts that the best growing crops we have heard of, are on large farms where much care was used to obtain for seed the *best wheat* that the crops of these farms, in their neighborhood, furnished out of the universally bad crop of last year. The collection and comparison of numerous facts of this kind, (to which the crop of every farm may add something) would serve to settle this important question, and prevent a future reliance on bad seed.

A letter from New York says that the times are so hard that the watches have stopped. We are surprised at that, because they are the only business characters that can afford to go as they go *upon tick* till the end of time.—*Patriot.*

John A. Murrel.—This *notorious* individual was brought to the bar of the Supreme Court on Tuesday last, and the matters for error assigned in proceedings of the Court below argued by William Yerger and J. W. Chalmers on behalf of the prisoner, and G. S. Yerger, Attorney General for the State.

The sentence of the Court below was affirmed, and Murrel remanded to the Penitentiary to serve his *term yet unexpired.*

Jackson Truth Teller, April 14.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE COURIER.

Old and New Times.—An elderly gentleman of this city who is one of our oldest citizens, was conversing with us yesterday upon the subject of failures in business which were now taking place, and remarked how different the minds of the people were now, respecting bankruptcy, to what they were formerly. He then related the particulars of a failure which happened in this city just before the revolutionary war, which were as follows:—a merchant, who was transacting business at what was *then* called the "Court end" of the town, failed, causing great excitement, and in the settlement of his affairs there was a small deficiency, which caused his creditors to relate the circumstances of their various losses for a number of years after the failure. Some had lost five dollars, some ten, some twenty and others thirty, but very few so large an amount as one hundred dollars. Now says the gentleman, a failure of a million of dollars is not thought much of; every thing has been upon the high pressure system.—The people have of late years been in the habit of speaking of hundreds of thousands, and millions, so that the sum of ten, twenty and even fifty thousand dollars, is not thought much of, even by some of our young men. Is not the time fast approaching when the sum of even one thousand dollars will be considered of some consequence to the possessor of it?

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE, 11th inst.

HORRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

One of those terrible accidents, but too common on the western rivers, occurred on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock in the morning, by which about one hundred and fifty lives were lost. The steamer Ben Sherwood, Captain Castleman, left this place on Sunday morning, bound to Louisville, and at the time just mentioned, when about 30 miles below Natchez, she was found to be enveloped in flames; and out of near 200 persons on board, only about 50 or 60 were saved. The fire is believed to have originated from the wood used as fuel being piled up near the boiler. The story of the disaster was related to us by a young man who was a cabin passenger, and it is awfully interesting, and his own escape almost miraculous. When he awoke he put on his clothes, and leaped into the yawl, which was hanging at the stern, and was followed by about 40 other men, one of whom cut the rope connecting with the stern of the steamer to the bow of the yawl, and the latter canted over and hung in a perpendicular position, the bow towards the water. All on board were precipitated into the water and are believed to have been drowned, with the exception of the narrator, and he saved himself by clinging to the thwarts. In a few minutes about twenty of the crew made their way to the stern of the steamer and had placed themselves in the boat, suspended as she was. One of them imprudently took out his knife and cut the rope which attached the steamer to the stern of the yawl, and she plunged, as might have been expected, full twenty feet under water. All that had been hanging to her were missing, except four and the individual who relates the story, he says when he rose to the surface he found himself under the yawl and she was lying bottom up. Being strong, active and expert at swimming, he worked his way from underneath and mounted on her bottom—where he was soon joined by the four other men, who saved themselves, and in this situation they floated twelve miles down the river, before they were picked up by the Columbus.

Captain Castleman, by vigorous exertions, saved his wife and two children—one of his children and his father were lost. A Mr. Smith also, had the luck to save his wife and one child—and we add with pain that one of his children is missing.

There was some powder on board, in what quantity we know not—but the knowledge that it was there, seemed to have paralized the efforts of the crew, and its explosion added to the deep horrors of the scene. We are informed that there were nine ladies on board, only two of whom were rescued.

Adam Huntsman (a Representative in the last Congress from Tennessee,) thus closes an address to his constituents, in which, after giving an account of his stewardship, he declines a canvass for re-election:

"As I have declined being a candidate for Congress at the ensuing election, I consider the preceding explanation necessary in addition to what the journals will show, upon which I am willing to stand or fall. I have many reasons for the step I have taken Since I arrived at the age of twenty-one years, more than one half of my time has been spent in public life. The sympathy excited for the melancholy fate of the late Col. Crockett is such, that many wish to pay a tribute of respect to him by electing his son. I will not stand in the way of this generous sympathy; besides, in the last two years I was only four and one-half months at home; my own affairs need my attention much. Furthermore I find young Crockett possesses (in the main) sound republican principles. He is opposed to a protective tariff—for reducing it to the wants of the Government administered with economy. He is against the power claimed by the General Government to make internal improvements, but is for leaving that to the States. He is against the re-charter of the United States Bank; for a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States; he is against federalism, abolition, and has always been against the doctrines of nullification, most especially; and I shall most unquestionably support him against any man possessing *contrary doctrines in these particulars.*"

New Banks are springing up, all over the city. The hotel-keepers, &c. &c., issue tickets for 6¼ cents. 12½ cents and 25 cents, payable in pies, oysters, small beer, &c.—We have just seen an emission by our neighbors Earle & Fossett, of the Bank Coffee House, which promises good eating and drinking. We have great confidence in their paper.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Touches of the Times.—The Times of this morning commences its leading article thus:—"*Advantages of Despotism.*" Good sirs, forbear! the whole country has tasted of these "advantages" until the people are beginning to abhor them.—*Ib.*

The Globe.—The news of the suspension of specie payments by the banks, has produced a wonderful change in the tone of the Globe. Nic Bottom, who has been aping the lion so long, became as meek as Mr. Ephraim Smooth, and "roared you" yesterday morning, "as gently as a sucking dove."—*Ib.*

The Speaker of the House of Assembly of New Jersey, under an authority conferred upon him, has called a meeting of the Legislature for the 22d day of May, inst. to consider the present state of affairs.

ACTS OF THE EXECUTIVE.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas great and weighty matters, claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do, by these presents, appoint the first Monday of September next, for their meeting at the city of Washington; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal [L. S.] of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-first.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President,

JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary of State.

NOTICE.

Information is hereby given that, during the continuance of the present unfortunate suspension of specie payments by many of the banks, the Treasury Department will continue to issue warrants, for the payment of which drafts or checks will be given by the Treasurer on banks or officers in the neighborhood where the creditor resides, or the debt was incurred. The checks will, according to former practice, be issued separately from the warrants, and in such amounts as may be convenient.

The Treasurer will draw these checks only on such banks or officers as have heretofore received ample funds to meet them, and it is therefore hoped that they will be promptly paid in a manner satisfactory to the holders; but if they shall not be paid when presented, the collectors of customs, and the receivers of the public lands, will be instructed to redeem them in behalf of the Treasury, by receiving them for duties and lands.

If they are not paid in either of these modes, and notice of the fact is communicated to the Department, no reasonable efforts will be spared to preserve the public faith inviolate, and to cause them to be otherwise discharged as soon as possible in specie or its equivalent, as the existing laws require; and if returned to the Department and remaining unpaid till the next session of Congress, it will feel bound earnestly to request authority for early means to satisfy them in a manner acceptable to the holders.

Circulars to the proper officers, containing particular instructions on this subject, will be prepared and published in a few days.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, May 15, 1837.

Merchants' Bonds.—We understand that, in conformity to the suggestions made in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector of New York, concerning duty bonds, the Solicitor of the Treasury is preparing special instructions, under which the extension can be given in proper cases; and that since the resolution has been adopted by the President to convene Congress at the earliest day practicable, considering the imperfect state of representation in that body, the postponement in payment of the bonds, when appropriate, and when desired, will be authorized to extend to a reasonable time after the commencement of the session.—*Globe.*

What may be done as to Government Receipts and Expenditures.—1. The existing acts of Congress authorize all public creditors to receive specie for their claims, or specie paying bank notes, unless they voluntarily choose to take something else.

2. Similar acts of Congress imperatively require that the duties and lands shall be paid for in specie, or the notes of specie paying banks, otherwise the public creditors could not be so paid.

3. These acts of Congress the public officers are bound by duty and their oaths to execute so far as possible; and, when not possible, from failures of banks and individuals owing them, then they must stop till the laws are altered. But they must not deliberately go contrary to the law—wilfully violate, and clearly disregard it.

4. They have no right to proceed to alter those laws or make new ones. Their power is not legislative, but merely executive. If unable, like the merchant, to pay debts in specie, or an equivalent, and the creditor is unwilling to take any thing else, delay must follow till Congress, the only legislative authority, can meet, and provide new aid.

5 Inability to fulfil a contract at the day stipulated is one thing, and, if caused by misfortune or accident, may not be criminal; but a deliberate departure from a contract or a law—a sanction of acts which the law prohibits, such as taking for public dues promises of others, which are not then paid, or payable, in specie or its equivalent—would be illegal or criminal; and it would be much better to have the paying of debts to the Government entirely suspended from inability, as they must be, in case of such inability, than for any mere agent or officer of the Government to do what the whole American People, through the law-making power, have forbidden.—*Globe.*

Not two weeks since, Van Buren refused, on the application of the merchants of New York, either to rescind the Specie Circular, call a meeting of Congress, or grant an extension of time on Custom House bonds. All these things, which the sufferings of the people could not move him to, the hard necessities of the times—the bankruptcy of the Government, and the fear of tumult and revolution have forced him to do.

The national Intelligencer observes on this subject:

"What has brought the Executive to this sudden determination, so contrary to what any one could have anticipated from the language of the official paper, we can only conjecture, no exposition on that head having been made by authority; and what the Globe says out of its own head on the subject not being entitled to any very particular degree of notice. It is but a few days since that unprincipled and vulgar print loaded with obloquy the earlier of the late sufferers under the measures of the Government, declaring that there was no pressure which any honest man ought to regret. It is more recently still, that, on the occasion of a respectful appeal from the Merchants to the President of the U. States, soliciting him to revoke the Specie Circular, to delay suit on the Merchants' bonds, and convene Congress, the same yet official organ denounced those merchants as guilty of audacity for thus approaching their elected President, and poured out its scorn upon them, or rather would have done so 'if they were not in circumstances to require pity.' Such was the language in which the distress of the People was laughed to scorn.

"What does the same official journal now announce? What are the 'circumstances' of the Government? In what respect are they better than those of the insulted and outraged merchants? In none whatever. They are identically the same.—Both the failing merchants and the Government, have lost their ability to command their resources for present purposes. They are both alike technically bankrupt.

"Further: These Merchants have been officially accused of audacity for addressing certain requests to the President, three in number, which the President did not think it expedient to comply with.

"Those three things which the Merchants requested, and which the Executive declined to do, the Executive Government has now done. It has convened Congress; it has (in effect) revoked and set aside the Specie Circular; and it has authorized the extension of relief to Merchants on their bonds, &c.

"What the President has now done, we are free to say, must be generally approved. The more it is approved, the more general must be the regret that it was not done at the proper time, when the People asked it, and when the doing it might have averted the evil which has befallen the country."

It has been questioned, in conversation, whether Congress, convening here on the 1st Monday in September, will consent to sit during the three autumnal months which precede the time fixed by law for the annual meeting of Congress. We do not ourselves believe that they will. It cannot be expected of them, indeed, that they should. They will probably assemble, organize, appoint committees to consider what legislation is immediately necessary, and despatch that necessary business as speedily as practicable, and then adjourn to meet again at the usual time, the 1st Monday in December, for the discharge of their more laborious and onerous duties. By such an arrangement, the Middle and Eastern members, and the less remote Western and Southern, could return to their families and business for a couple of months; which time the members from a greater distance might spend agreeably in visiting parts of the country East of us heretofore unknown to them.—*Nat. Int.*

Amos Kendall states through the Globe, that he will continue to pay his "hirelings" in specie or its equivalent, though every Bank in the Union should suspend.

This will be doing more than the *Government* will be able to do. The fact is, the Government is not now able to meet its liabilities in specie or notes of specie paying Banks, as required by law. It has already been protested, for not providing the funds to meet drafts given to some of the States for their portion under the distribution act. It will be still less able to pay the instalment due the 1st of July of about ten millions.

Richmond Whig.

There are, we believe five States in which Representatives to the 25th Congress have not yet been chosen, viz:—North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and Maryland. We are not sure, but we think that in all the States except the last, the Election will take place before the day fixed for the meeting of Congress at the extra session for which it has been convened. In Maryland, the Governor has the power, and will no doubt exercise it, to fix upon an earlier day than that (1st Monday in October) fixed by law for holding the election. The election will be held probably on some day in August.—*Nat. Intell.*

[To the above should be added the States of Rhode Island, Alabama, Mississippi and Michigan.]

PREDICTION AND FACT.

TEXT.—"IN SEVEN MONTHS FROM THIS TIME," said the Globe several years ago, "BANK RAGS WILL BE ABOLISHED, AND THE WHOLE COUNTRY WILL BE OVERSPREAD WITH GOLD. EVERY FARMER AND MERCHANT OF THE WEST WILL HAVE A LONG SILK PURSE OF OPEN NETWORK, THROUGH THE INTERSTICES OF WHICH THE YELLOW GOLD WILL SHINE AND GLITTER."

"THE BETTER CURRENCY."

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report to Congress, on the subject of the removal of the deposites, said:

"The State Banks can, I have no doubt, furnish a general circulating medium, quite as uniform in value as that which has been afforded by the Bank of the United States—probably more so."

Comment.—The miserable tinkers of the Administration, when they paraded this prediction before the public, began an experiment upon a currency, which for the extent of territory upon which it operated—for the security and confidence felt in it—was the very best on earth:—and after a few years experimenting, they have deranged the monetary balance of the world,—knocked down the price of cotton one half,—bankrupted many of the soundest merchants of the country—broken the banks, even their own pets, and made the Government bankrupt itself, with a surplus of $40,000,000 too! This Government thus bankrupt, if it has now, will not have in two months, a sixpence of the "Constitutional currency;" and even the Secretary of the Treasury, in a strange city, might go hungry, with a pocket full of Pet Bank rags.

The Government is Bankrupt.—After breaking the merchants, it has broken itself! After rioting in the ruin it has created, it is ruined itself! It is puffing now against the blast; and when Mr. Van Buren can mount the dome of the capitol, and blow back the fury of the hurricanes which at times sweep over the hill on which the capitol stands, then he can stand the storm he has raised.

A Better Currency.—The following is among the small bills that are now in circulation in the city of New York. What a commentary on the policy of the Government!

THE BEARER WILL BE ENTITLED TO
25
CENTS VALUE IN REFRESHMENTS
AT THE
AUCTION HOTEL,
Nos. 123 and 125, Water street, New York.

Failures in Boston.—According to the Directory, there are in this city five hundred and eighty-five large Mercantile Houses and wholesale stores, five hundred and twenty-three petty shops, in all thirteen hundred and seven. Of this number, there have failed, since November last, seventy-eight among the larger establishments, sixty among the retailers, and about thirty among the shops—making an aggregate of one hundred and sixty-eight.—*Mercantile Journal.*

Dyspepsia Cured by the Pressure.—Says a physician, "People are scared out of sickness by the pressure. Indeed there has been no such thing as *Dyspepsia* heard of since it commenced." This is not surprising. Dyspepsia is a *fashionable* disease, and *fashionable diseases* are very easily dispensed with when money is scarce. Besides the *Money Grippe* is the prevailing epidemic now.—*Richmond Compiler.*

COLUMBUS, May 10.—*Important from Natchez.*—A letter received this morning by the editors of the Argus under date of May 5th, says, "The Agricultural Bank stopped payment last evening, and the Planters Bank has stopped this morning The Planters Bank may resume payment again, but the Agricultural Bank has gone to the d—l."

MR. BIDDLE'S LETTER TO MR. ADAMS.

We present to our readers to-day a third letter to Mr. Adams from the President of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, which will be read with not less interest and advantage than the preceding ones. It is a perfectly clear and satisfactory exposition of the existing state of things, and cannot fail to carry conviction to the minds of all. It shows that the course adopted by the banks of Philadelphia was imperatively demanded by circumstances beyond their control, and that it will be most conducive to the ultimate benefit of the community and country, that the Bank of the United States has been actuated in the measure by the same spirit of patriotism and wisdom which has guided all its proceedings, and that it will be ready at a moment's warning to do its part in restoring matters to their former condition of peace and prosperity.

National Gazette.

Philadelphia, May 13, 1837.

MY DEAR SIR: You were good enough to express a wish to know my own views of the present state of things, and I hasten to give them without reserve.

You may, perhaps, remember that in my letter to you of the 11th November last, I stated what seemed to be the real causes of the embarrassments then existing, and the appropriate remedies for them, adding, that by their adoption, "confidence would be restored in twenty-four hours, and repose at least in as many days." Six months' further experience has only confirmed that opinion. I believe now, as I believed then, that the events of this week might have been readily prevented, and that the unhappy perseverance in the measures then deprecated, has reduced the country to its present condition. But I have no leisure now to discuss the subject, and no disposition to indulge in unavailing regrets. It will be more profitable to look distinctly at the present position of the banks and the country, and to suggest their respective duties to themselves and to each other.

All the deposite banks of the Government of the United States in the city of New York suspended specie payments this week; the deposite banks elsewhere have followed their example; which was of course adopted by the State Banks not connected with the Government. I say, of course; because it is certain that when the Government banks cease to pay specie, all the other banks must cease, and for this clear reason: The great creditor in the U. States is the Government. It receives for duties, the notes of the various banks, which are placed for collection in certain Government banks, and are paid to those Government banks in specie if required.

Now, if these Government banks, the depositories of the public revenue, will not pay specie for the very warrants drawn upon them by the Treasury, the Government of the United States from that moment ceases to pay specie to the citizens of the United States. As, moreover, the Government receives for duties only specie and the notes of specie-paying banks, the instant its own deposite banks cease to pay specie, the Government must refuse to receive the notes of its own deposite banks, and can receive no notes except those of banks not deposite banks. On the one hand, then, the Government is bound to pay its debts in specie, and it has no means of procuring specie except from the banks not connected with the Treasury, so that these Banks find all their notes collected and paid into the Treasury for duties converted immediately into specie for the use of the Government, while the deposite banks will not pay their debts to the other banks in specie, nor pay the Treasury warrants in specie. Take, for instance, this example. The claimant under the French indemnity had certain moneys due to him in France. The Government imported it in gold for him; and, when the day of distribution arrived, he obtained an order for his portion.—But, instead of receiving his own share of his own proper identical gold, he has received neither gold nor silver, but the notes of the deposite banks; which very notes the Government itself would refuse to receive from this very claimant for any debt which he might owe to the Government. So long, therefore, as the Government banks will not pay specie to other banks, it would be rashness in those banks to pay specie to them; and, as they cannot make a discrimination in those whom they will pay, the only alternative is to concur with the Government banks in the general suspension. Our Philadelphia banks saw this They thought it useless to carry on so unequal an intercourse, in which they were to pay to New York, while New York refused to pay to Pennsylvania; for if the Pennsylvania banks paid while those of New York did not, the whole revenue would have been turned into Pennsylvania notes and specie demanded.

In the midst of these disorders, the Bank of the United States occupies a peculiar position, and has special duties. Had it consulted merely its own strength, it would have continued its payments without reserve. But

1st. Like all the other Pennsylvania banks, it owed a duty to the citizens of our own State; and it was not disposed to stand aloof from a general movement of the other State institutions, which, however it might regret, it could not censure.

2d. It was not inclined, moreover, to discredit, by a refusal to receive it, the paper of the other State banks which had ceased to pay specie, still less to force its Pennsylvania debtors to pay their debts in specie, when other States were allowed to pay in a less costly medium: thus breaking down, for the benefit of other States, the merchants and manufacturers and mechanics of Pennsylvania.

3d. While the vaults of all the other banks were closed, the Government of the United States would have no resource to procure specie but the Bank of the United States, which ought not to assume the risk of being the only source of supply for bullion to the Government and the land offices as well as for exportation.

4th. The deposite banks of the Government would not pay their debts to the Bank of the United States. Why then, should the Bank of the United States pay to these institutions, on account of the Government, specie for their notes, when these very banks would not pay their own debts? There would have been an equal want of reciprocity and of justice is such a proceeding.

5th. There was another reason against it, final and decisive. From the moment that the deposite banks of New York failed to comply with their engagements, it was manifest that all the other deposite banks must do the same, that there must be a universal suspension throughout the country, and that the Treasury itself in the midst of its nominal abundance, must be practically bankrupt.

In such a state of things, the first consideration is how to escape from it—how to provide at the earliest practicable moment to change a condition which should not be tolerated beyond the necessity which commanded it. The old associations, the extensive connexions, the established credit, the large capital of the Bank of the United States render it the natural rallying point for the resumption of specie payments. It seemed wiser, therefore, not to waste its strength in a struggle which might be doubtful, while the Executive persevered in its present policy, but to husband all its resources so as to profit by the first favorable moment to take the lead in the early resumption of specie payments. Accordingly, the Bank of the United States assumes that position. From this moment its efforts will be to keep itself strong, and to make itself stronger; always prepared and always anxious to assist in recalling the currency and the exchanges of the country to the point from which they have fallen. It will co-operate cordially and zealously with the Government, with the Government banks, with all the other banks, and with any other influences which can aid in that object.

In the mean time two great duties devolve on the banks and the country.

The first regards foreign nations—the second our own. We owe a debt to foreigners by no means large for our resources, but disproportioned to our present means of payment. We must take care that this late measure shall not seem to be an effort to avoid the payment of our honest debts to them. We have worn, and eaten and drank the produce of their industry—too much of all perhaps, but that is our fault, not theirs. We may take less hereafter, but the country is dishonored unless we discharge that debt to the uttermost farthing.

The second duty is to ourselves. We should bear constantly in mind that the step which has been taken is excusable only on the ground of an overruling necessity. We must not make the remedy itself a disease. It must not be the pretext of extravagant loans or issues. These are already sufficiently inflated; and if we have voluntarily removed the most familiar and established check upon all issues—their immediate convertibility into coin—it is our duty to substitute some effectual restraints which may enable us to restore the currency, without delay or difficulty, to a safe and wholesome condition. The result of the whole is, that a great disaster has befallen the country. Its existence thus far is only a misfortune; its continuance will be a reproach, from which all true men must rally to save her. We must try to render it as short as possible, waiting patiently and calmly for the action of the Government, and in the mean time diminishing its dangers by great prudence and forbearance. For myself, you know how zealously I have labored to avert this misfortune. With not less anxiety I shall now strive to repair it.

With great respect and regard, yours,

N. BIDDLE.

Hon. John Q. Adams, Quincy, (Mass.)

The nation is at this moment indeed in an extraordinary predicament! In the third moon of a new Administration, the great "experiment" upon a false and delusive theory, began by its predecessor, and which has been in progress for the last four years, has arrived abruptly at an issue, with consequences which it is here only necessary to allude to, as being disastrous at the present, and appalling in prospect. The Government itself is bankrupt as much as any one of the worthy and respectable merchants of New York who have failed by its wicked misrule. The *Government* itself *has failed.* Its drafts and its acceptances are every where protested. A Treasury warrant for a million of dollars would now be of no more use to any man than a million of dollars of the paper of any of the banks which have suspended payment.—*National Intelligencer.*

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING STAR.

TIMES PAST AND TIMES PRESENT.

We have had occasion frequently to recur to writings and sayings of various individuals, who wrote and spoke of events that were to follow in the event of such and such courses being adopted as were urged at the period when they thus wrote or spoke. But we have rarely met with any production that seems to cover so much ground, in the shape of prophecy, as the following extract of a letter written by *Major Downing* to his old friend, "the Gineral," as long ago as September, 1833, now nearly four years ago.

The Major, it seems, had come on to New York from Washington, to ascertain for "the Gineral" how things would work in case the deposites were taken away from the U. States Bank, and given among sundry State Banks. He fell in with his old friend Zekel Bigelow and they together entered into the enquiry, and the Major thus writes.

'Zekel says there is jist about so much hard money all the while, and it keeps goin round and round and all about creation, and they git the most on't and keep it, who are the most industrious and cute in inventin things. He says that paper money is just as good, and a leetle better than *hard* money, if folks dont shell out too much on't; and it is the natur of paper money makers to git off as much as they can; and if it warn't for somethin to *check* it, it would soon be as bad as old continental times.

"Zekel says, on the hull, that money matters, and banks and trade, are all as curious as one of Peleg Bissel's clocks, and folks hadn't ought to meddle or alterin on't without knowin all about it. "And now," says he, "Major, I'm of good mind to give you a notion; I know it will spile the old watch, but I want to show you my notion why I think trouble will come, if the Gineral insists on knocking down the U. S. Bank.'

Zekel is one of them sort of folks and always was, who are determined "to make a spoon or spile a horn," and with that he out with his old watch, nigh upon as big as a tea cup, and wound her up, and then clapt her to his ear, and then to mine. "She is as true," says he, "as the tides." He then opened her. "Now," says he, "Major, do you see that are big chain pulling all the while? and then do you see a grist of little wheels and springs and screws? Well, then, look here: on top is a *big wheel*, that is all the while goin round one way and back agin, and jist so fast and no faster—that (says he) is what I call the *klicker*, and if it warn't for that you would see trouble in it right off, and I'll show you; but I know it will send the old watch all to smash" However, he twitched out the *klicker*, or balance wheel, and the old watch did *whiz* for a spell, I tell you.—Some of them little wheels went so fast you couldn't see nothing on em for a spell. One at last keeled up, and another got its teeth knocked out. She stop'd a spell, then a spring snap'd and she *whiz'd* again, and the splinters flew, and by and by the hull scrape on em stop'd. Zekel slick'd his kew down and look'd at me, and says he 'Major, we have spilt the old watch, but I dont vally the loss on't an attom seeing that you have got a notion by it.' And with that he scraped it altogether and wrapped it up in the *Washington Globe*. 'There,' says he, 'Major, do you send that to *the Government*, and tell *the Gineral* there is more there than some folks think on who want to meddle with Banks and money matters without knowing all about 'em; and with that we took a glass of switchel and went to bed.

Your best friend,

J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

"I told you so."—It is amusing to hear the Globe and the other Administration papers, "I told you so," in reference to the existing pressure. There is no dexterity in such lies. They told us there was no pressure that an honest man might regret; that gold in a few months would be showered over the country; that bank rags would entirely disappear. And now, when their bubble explodes, they impudently say, "I told you so!!"

Speculation used up.—From the following item we should conclude that the days of speculation in the North West, are ended. People are of course coming to their senses. They now reflect after this style:—Such and such products are worth so much in the market—the land will yield so much of these—my labour is worth so much. They then deduct their labor from the amounts they calculate on getting for their produce; and the amount made clear presents itself. I can pay so much then for this land, says the purchaser; nor will he pay more if he is in his senses:—

We understand that some choice lots of land in this State have been sold recently at auction in this city for about one dollar an acre. There will be probably a good deal more disposed of in the same way. Emigrants should embrace such opportunities to purchase as they may be enabled to obtain more valuable land than by purchasing of the government.—*Detroit Adv., May* 6.

NEW YORK CITY NEWS.

MONDAY, MAY 15.

The orders from Washington that all bonds and dues at the Post Office should be paid in specie has created a prodigious sensation. The bonds cannot and will not be paid. As to letters in the Post Office, many persons will endeavour to get their letters by paying a premium for small change.

A letter written from this city to Albany, by our Commercial Representative, C C. Cambreleng, is the cause of no little excitement in both cities. Mr. Cambreleng, according to the Albany Evening Journal, has written, and urged, that "THE BANKS SHOULD BE LEFT TO THEIR FATE. WE HAVE GOT THEM ON THE HIP, AND MUST KEEP THEM THERE," which in a crisis like this, is a recommendation as wicked as any man could make, but most outrageous and insulting from him, who has done all in his power, in Congress and out, to bankrupt the merchants of this city, to throw the mechanics out of employ, and to break the Banks, and thus flood the country with rag money little or big.

Almost all of the French Indemnity money, if not all, has been paid off by the Bank of America in their own notes. The bank received the indemnity in gold, which is worth about twenty per cent. advance above their own bills. This is one way of shaving honest sufferers. Claimants who have been kept more than twenty years out of their just demands, and who have lost all the interest and half the principal, are now compelled to recover the pittance in Bank of America bills, which are depreciated twenty per cent below the gold which honestly belongs to them, and for which they have paid, but which is now refused! This refusal creates much conversation in the city A claimant to-day demanded his pay in gold, and the President refusing, said, "*The Bank is broken.*" The Bank of America broken! What, that Bank which volunteered its services to get the deposits, pledging the personal responsibility of its directors, and promising Mr. Kendall, that it could transact the public business as well or better than the United States Bank, and afterwards agreeing to keep in pay Reuben M. Whitney, as a spy over the Treasury, to see what was going on in Washington. Surely such a confession was unexpected to the public after the haughty bearing of that institution, and its proud promises to take the place of the United States Bank, and *better* the best currency in the world!—*N. Y. Express*

Tuesday, 10 *P. M.*

The Suspension Law has passed both Houses, and become a law. This will give great relief to the Banks. They can go on and discount freely, and assist those who stand in need.

Large bets are pending in the city, as to the course of the Manhattan Bank. This institution has for the last thirty years, been above all law, and has put the Legislature at defiance. They have conducted their business under the plea that they had a perpetual charter, and had a right to transact any business they might think proper. The stock has been controlled by one or two individuals, and their discounts granted to favorites. By the law of the State they have now to resume specie payments, or to come under the State Fund Law, whereby their affairs will be examined into by the Commissioners. The prevailing sentiment is, that they will this week make an effort to resume specie payments, in preference to having their affairs exposed.

Wednesday, 2 *P. M.*

There is great excitement on the Exchange and among the Merchants, in relation to the mission of Mr. Swartwout, the Collector, who returned from Washington this day. A notice was posted up in all public places, that the Collector would meet the Merchants at 1 P. M., at which hour the Exchange was crowded to suffocation.

Mr. Swartwout stated, that on receiving the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury, on Saturday, to receive nothing but specie on private bonds, he instantly repaired to Washington.

On Monday morning he had an interview with the Secretary, and stated that it was utterly impossible for the merchants to comply. Both the President and Secretary said, that they felt most keenly for the distresses of the community; but that the law was imperative—there was no discriminating power whatever, and that they could not alter the order in any respect. But that every alleviation in their power should be granted. Thus situated, the Collector suggested that the receivers of the Public Revenue should be "permitted" to collect their Bonds in the currency of the country. It could hardly be expected, he said, that they could fully sanction this course.

But he was so convinced of the justice and imperative necessity of it, that he should take the responsibility and take city bills for Bonds; and in taking this course he threw himself on the public and on Congress to sanction the step he had taken. On making this declaration, the room resounded with cheers.

The Meeting was then organized, by calling Jas. G. King to the Chair, and John A. Stevens, Secretary. A motion was unanimously adopted, returning the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Swartwout, for the active exertions he had made, and the interest he had taken in behalf of the merchants.—These thanks were to be put into shape, and published by the officers of the meeting.

THE NEW TREASURY CIRCULAR.

To the Collectors of the Customs.—If the bank where you deposite should suspend specie payment, you will, yourself, collect and keep safely in your own hands, the public money for all duties at your port, until further directions are given to you from this department how to dispose, transfer, or pay it.

You must, of course, continue to adhere to the existing laws of Congress, and to former instructions of the Treasury, in respect to the kind of money receivable for customs, and by which it is understood to be your duty to require payments to be made in specie or the notes of specie paying banks that are at par.

(Signed) LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, May 12, 1837.

The old Treasury Circular not making mischief and ruin enough the Secretary of the Treasury is beginning an experiment upon us of the sea-board. With all the coolness and calmness, that so important an announciation demands, we feel authorised to say, THAT THE MERCHANTS OF NEW YORK WILL NOT PAY THEIR CUSTOM HOUSE BONDS IN SPECIE, UNTIL THE TREASURY BANKS RESUME SPECIE PAYMENTS. The Government must take pay in the currency it has created. No collector can put such an order into execution in this city. No district-attorney can bring specie by suing upon Custom-house bonds. No sheriff or marshal, it is believed, will serve such a process. No merchant or trader will interfere with the bids of the owner of goods, whose property tyranny may rob him of, and expose to public sale. Go on, blockheads, go on.—We are in the beginning of the end, and the end may be consummated anon.—*Express.*

According to the Commercial Advertiser, a draft from the treasury on the same bank of the Metropolis, for a large sum, in specie, has been received in this city, with a private letter from the Government, REQUESTING THAT THE DRAFT BE NOT PRESENTED FOR THE PRESENT!

THE NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The thunder of public indignation has at last been heard in Washington. The President and his cabinet have listened, been admonished, and now they OBEY. CONGRESS IS TO BE ASSEMBLED, as the merchants of New York demanded. EXTENSION IS TO BE GIVEN ON BONDS, as the merchants also demanded. *The new specie rescript is abandoned.* The Treasury Circular, by the force of circumstances, is repealed. The whole position of affairs has been changed in Washington.

The beginning of the return of good sense, we hail with pleasure. The Globe however, which brings us all this, is in its usual paroxyms—which shows us that the department of the government known as the Kitchen Cabinet, is dying hard. If the cabinet proper will now throw this cabinet improper into the Potomac, there may be hopes of amendment in our financial affairs.

THURSDAY, MAY [illegible]

A number of bills are returned in America, among which were a large the Josephs'. The Bank of England to grant aid to the three American no failures had taken place. The Bank fused to grant the aid asked for by ter and Liverpool merchants to advance chandize.

The Cotton market was in demand firm and prices fully supported. Sa pentine or tar, and very little change article of American produce.

MEETING IN BOSTON

In consequence of an order lately ceived at Boston from the Post Office requiring that all letters should be pa cie on delivery, a very large meeting Old Faneuil yesterday forenoon, at resolved by the People that they wo measure, at all hazards.

Nathan Greene, Esq. the Postmaster ed that he should take upon himself bility of continuing to receive City B tofore, and also to continue the syste always been in practice in Boston, holders their usual credits for Post People agreed to sustain him from s

Resolutions were also passed con strong terms the Custom House Spe

THURSDAY

Stocks are higher to-day. Money once become decidedly easier. U. S sold at 9 per cent. per annum, wh more favorable. The Banks now freely. There are evident signs of of things.

The sum total of the receipts at House, on Tuesday, from all sources nine dollars. Not a bond was pa quence of the requisition that they s in specie.

FRIDAY, May

The Collector of the Port has rec a very important order, which is no nor less than that the merchants m bonds lay until the meeting of Congr ing six per cent. interest. The order ing to the adage, better late than ne it come two months ago, or even wh chants repaired to Washington, the s have been infinitely greater than it

SATURDAY, May

The Collector of the Customs anno fellow citizens on Wednesday, that he the responsibility of receiving city b This course he pursued but for a sing the receipt of new instructions to gra ces of 30, 60 and 90 days, he requir to be paid in specie. The consequ that no bonds whatever are paid; the pay will not, and those who find it in suffer the bonds to remain.

The position that the government fact affords no relief whatever. Th are able to meet their engagements—t credit is of no importance to them,— ling to pay now, but in the currency We trust no merchant will comply warrantable conditions of the Secre Treasury by paying specie.

Even the dividends of the F demnity cannot be obtained in ver, although Government have those to whom it is to be paid, fi premium for importing the GOLD from France; in other words a P IS CHARGED FOR SPECIE. I THE SPECIE IS REFUSED

Philad.

PHILADELPHIA, M

An Instance—and an Exam are informed, from a source which to be authentic, that a respecta chant of this city tendered this m a deposite Bank of the governm three hundred and twenty dol own bills, for two bonds for du that institution. He was answ nothing but gold or silver would ed in payment. His bonds therefo in bank unpaid.

It will now be seen how far the ment can instruct its agents to op people. If the notes of a dep which is selected by the Secret Treasury, as a recipient of a por public money, be not good enou ment for bonds at its own counte should think that the bonds mig cancelled until doomsday. The of life is open to both rulers a and we should like to see oppres mated, at all times.—*Gazette.*

A correspondent of the N. Y from Philadelphia, states the follo

On the 12th, some merchants s some custom bonds, for non-pa which they were threatened with offered in payment notes of the B (one of the Pets) which were p fused, and the whole amount exc *silver.* On the same day th House, having debts to pay, re PAY THEM IN SPECIE.

FROM THE BALTIMORE TRANSCR

Custom House Bonds.—We that a gentleman of this city, t $480 debenture, received check Custom House for the amount the deposite Banks here; being the government for about the s for customs, he offered the chec ment, which were refused. T would be paid in notes of the the bonds must be paid in gold

The following saying of Zeke as reported by Major Downi particularly worthy the attention of cres at Washington:

"Zekel says, on the hull, that m and banks and trade, are all as curio Peleg Bissell's clocks, and folks ha meddle or alterin on't without know it."

"Eighty Millions of Spe Globe tells us there is this amou in the country. Where is it? In ings,—in holes of cellars,—in the of Michigan,—in the corner of aye, every where, but in circula a curious fact, that we have now proportion of the specie of the nevertheless, specie cannot be miserable tinkers of the currency only bankrupted the country, from circulation all the specie in

N. Y. E

Curious Fact.—In looking over ports of arrivals yesterday, we there were *four* foreign vessels merican. The flags of no less tions came into our port yesterd

N. Y. E

AUGUSTA, May 19.—*Cotton*—Not the article, and prices remain much last noticed. A few sales are making and warehouses, at prices ranging cents, but not sufficient to establish

...adelpia, *Saturday, May* 13.
...diate reasons which induced the
United States to suspend have
...known. It is because of the sus-
THE GOVERNMENT! The bank
...large claims upon the Treasury,
...senting them for payment, the
the United States refused, by
...to pay its liabilities in specie! In
...e of this virtual bankruptcy and
...ension of the Treasury, the Uni-
...ank felt itself obliged to suspend,
...event its specie being withdrawn
...foreign to its institution.
...y the following transaction on the
...Government officers took place
...phia: Some merchants called at
...house to make payments of bonds,
...ment of which Mr. Woodbury
...that they shall be immediately
...s they offered to pay in notes of
...ment deposite bank, viz. the Gi-
...but they were refused, and
...Government has for some time
...pecie payment itself) they were
required to pay the whole
...uties in GOLD or SILVER! under
...y threat of immediate suits at
...he very same day, the same cus-
...having debentures and other lia-
...ay, did refuse to pay in specie!
...nment exacts payment in specie,
...fuses to pay in specie, but forces
...to take paper! Justice! justice!

GOVERNMENT BANKS.

...ashington Globe of Wednesday
...ing article deprecating the sus-
...pecie payments, which particu-
...he impress of being semi-official,
following sentiment: "We are
...hat scarcely any bank will be
...and none we hope will voluntar-
...*the* proposition held out in the
...r." (that is, Mr. Smith's propo-
...ating the suspension of specie
Now it so happened that, at
...ment that this view of the Ad-
...was promulgated, the directors
...York banks *had resolved to sus-*
payments. But this is not all.
...ry of the United States was *un-*
specie a whole week before the
the article in the official journal
ed. The Government itself *was*
s in advance of the banks them
inability to meet its debts by
t of coin. That such is the case,
...demonstrated by the facts which
from a letter received in Phila-
the express mail, this morning,
...hez. May 3d.
...asury drafts on the deposite banks of
...a large sum in specie *have been refused*
protested; for it would not take the
...iladelphia and New York, where our
...emitted bills and checks for collection,
...e million of dollars, but required spe-
...ll this comes of the ignorance and folly
...ced the Treasury Circular, requiring
...nds in the West, and permitting the
...ports into the Atlantic cities to be paid
...es. The Administration, however, in
...against the prosperity of the country,
...ing to regulate the deposites and cur
...erty purposes, has dog its own grave,
...ury the country in it also, rather than
...icked measures or acknowledge its er-
...nticipate that you must also suspend
...ents to the North, and look with deep
...news by every mail."—*Nat. Gazette.*

...blic dinner given to Mr. Wise,
...nsburg, a few days ago, President
William & Mary College made the
...ing remarks:
...sident Dew being called on for a Toast,
...he would tell an anecdote by way of in-
...and explanation to the sentiment which
...give. He said that among the charac-
...the interesting people of Ireland, was
...larity in thought and expression, which
...in speaking and writing, to the frequent
...n of blunders termed bulls. He stated
...d somewhere met with an account of
...an Irish Farrier presented to an English
couched in phraseology which had
...he Toast that would be offered. It ran
...*ing* your honor's mare until she *died,*
...hen proposed: The monetary system of
...States; *cured* to *death* by *Doctor Jackson*
Yorick!"

Failure—"*Glorious Times.*"—
...stand that the Purser at the Navy
...klyn, has stopped payment, i. e.
...d not get money to pay the work-
...day, save the "pet bank" paper,
currency, which would not be
...y those hardy sons of Neptune,
...een promised naught save "silver
—*Gazette.*

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, May 18.
AYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.
...ket ship South America arrived
...n early hour this morning, having
...n Liverpool on her regular day,
...pril.
...iety which has prevailed in Eng-
...st the commercial and monetary
...ith regard to the difficulties in
...y eminent houses in the American
...been placed, has not materially
Nothing of an official character
...nspired relative to the determina-
...e part of the Bank of England
...l to the application of the Liver-
Manchester deputation; but we
...n, says the London Morning
believe that it has been for the
...cidedly in the negative. Such
...he anxiety in Liverpool for the
the American packets, that a
...d been ordered out from Liver-
...et them.

...RPOOL MARKET, April 14.
The market opened with a fair de-
...has since continued, and, as holders
more firmness, the prices of last week
...ully supported. 2000 American have
...on speculation, and 1800 American,
...and 20 Bengal for export.

...thine, the word is spoken;
...d to hand and heart to heart,
...h all other ties be broken,
...e these bonds shall never part.
...hast taken her in gladness
...n the altar's holy shrine;
...member, in her sadness,
...is thine and only thine.

...air a temple never
...ht of ill can hope to come,
...will strive, and, striving, ever
...e so pure a shrine its home;
...he other's love possessing,
...that care should cloud that brow,
...ill be to thee a blessing,
...a shield to her be thou.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1837.

The following notice was gotten up very hastily this morning; and other names might doubtless have been obtained if time had permitted. It is a measure of necessity to which our merchants are driven by the amount of those notes in circulation in all that part of the State which trades with this place.

South Carolina Notes.

The undersigned will receive Notes of the South Carolina Banks for Goods, at par.

HALL & JOHNSON,	H. P. PECK,
G. B. ATKINS,	NOTT & STARR,
BEVERLY ROSE,	D. B. ROBINSON & Co.,
C. J. ORRELL,	P. I. TILLINGHAST,
GEORGE MCNEILL,	BEETE & COOK,
CURTIS & MYROVER,	DAVID GEE,
JEREMIAH KYLE,	JAMES MARTINE,
BLAKE & STEEL,	NEILL JOHNSON,
E. J. HALE,	TAYLOR & JESSOP,
JAMES MAHONEY,	L. JONES, JR.,
EDMUND J. LILLY,	JAMES DODD,
HOOPER & MACLAURIN,	PETER P. JOHNSON,
PECK & DEMING,	G. W. & W. DRAUGHON.
WARREN PRIOR,	

May 24, 1837.

The 21st Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina, will be held in this place during the present week, commencing to-morrow.

Our local Banks.—Great excitement was produced in this town yesterday morning, on the receipt of the resolutions of the Bank of the State, as copied into this paper from the Register; particularly by the second resolution which prohibits the receipt of the notes of the other Banks in the State on deposite or in payment. It was some time before the motive which prompted this resolution was known, and it was apparently so little in accordance with the friendly spirit which had characterized *all* the previous intercourse between the two institutions, that the public were taken by surprize. When understood, however, it proved to be another instance of that system of mutual forbearance which they have pursued towards each other, as honorable to the heart as to the head of the distinguished gentleman who presides over that institution. We may without impropriety, we hope, give the following explanation of it, which we believe to be substantially correct:

When the Bank of the State suspended payment, on Thursday last, there was some reason to believe that the Bank of Cape Fear would decide on a different course. If she continued to pay specie, she could not of course take the notes of the Bank of the State, a non-specie-paying institution.—Should the latter, therefore, receive Cape Fear notes, she would be obliged to call for their redemption, either in specie or its equivalent. It was to avoid that appearance of unfriendliness towards the Cape Fear Bank, and to throw no obstacle in the way of the effort to pay specie, that the resolution was adopted. In the mean time the Branch here continues to receive the notes of the Cape Fear Bank, as usual.

In regard to the third resolution, a good deal of regret is felt at the determination there expressed to make a further curtailment of the debt due the Bank. It is a matter of surprize that so much has already been done. A collection of half a million in the course of about four months is probably unprecedented in this State, and it would have been totally impracticable but for the circumstance of the Cape Fear Bank being able, out of its increased capital, to extend its accommodations. But there is a point beyond which it is neither prudent nor safe to go; and the public evidently expected that there would be a pause in the turning of the screws, after the suspension of specie payments, and until commerce had time to recover from its present prostrate condition. It is very evident, either that the Bank of the State must relax, or that the Bank of Cape Fear will be compelled in self-defence to commence the same operation of curtailing, and that, under present circumstances, would be disastrous in the extreme. This is the course pursued elsewhere. What but a united and liberal action of all the Banks in the great commercial cities, has worked the partial relief they have already experienced? We have now before us, the able report of a committee of the citizens of Columbia, S. C., which expressly takes that ground, that if one of the Banks goes on to collect, the others must do likewise.

A Proposal.—Both the last Salisbury papers suggest, that in the present emergency there ought to be a meeting of the Presidents of all the Banks in Virginia and North and South Carolina, for the purpose of devising such a united plan of action as may be necessary; and by such a course to inspire confidence and afford relief. They name Fayetteville as a central and proper place for the meeting. We have no doubt that great good might grow out of such a meeting.

CONGRESS.—It will be seen by reference to the President's Proclamation, that he has convoked Congress, to assemble on the 1st Monday of September next. We have as yet seen no intimation of the kind of measures that will then be submitted for their adoption by the President. We think it probable, indeed, that they are not yet decided on; and there is doubtless great trouble in the wigwam on the subject. This is greatly to be regretted, as the "faithful" in all parts of the country seem to be at their wit's end, and are deeply dejected in consequence. Until they get their cue from the great Globe, they are under the necessity of pursuing the non-committal policy.

It is too much to expect the Administration to turn suddenly about and propose a National Bank, however obvious it may be that that would be the most safe, certain and speedy remedy for the present evils. They will be much more likely to invent some scheme of a Treasury Bank for the issue of Treasury Notes, which will be in all points a "Monster," except that it will not be half so useful, or based upon a solid specie capital, such as would be required of a Bank.—Indeed, the Secretary of the Treasury is already issuing such notes or drafts, in convenient sums, as he says, in payment of the public dues, which notes he has given orders shall be received in payment of all sums due the government, for public lands, duties, &c. He has thus violated those main principles in regard to the currency for which the present party has contended, to-wit: the receipt of nothing but specie for the lands, and the issue of a paper currency not having the shadow of a specie basis to rest upon. For it is notorious that the government has no specie. What right, therefore, has it, upon its own principles, to issue its paper? This is only one of the thousand inconsistencies into which they have been driven by their ignorant tinkering with the currency, a subject which all their movements show they never understood.

The policy of the Whigs is to remain passive, and let the administration, which has plunged the country into these manifold evils, devise the ways of escape. Let them take the responsibility.

Bank Suspensions.—The suspensions mentioned in our last paper have been followed up in all parts of the country,—North and South, East and West, from Maine to New Orleans,—all have followed the example. It is needless to particularize. Our own Banks have reluctantly fallen in with the current, the Bank of the State having suspended on Thursday last, and the Bank of Cape Fear on Monday last. The public are entirely satisfied of the propriety of the step, as a measure of precaution and safety, as well as of preparation for as early a resumption of specie payments as may be possible. This feeling prevails every where, and the only place from which a dissentient voice is heard, even among the Van Buren party itself, is Philadelphia, where a meeting of the Loco Focos has denounced the suspension.

It appears by a comparison of dates, that the suspensions first commenced at the South, and that they progressed *to* the North, and *from* the North, until finally they reached this State, whose Banks were the last to stop. It is needless to say, that there is no loss of confidence in the Banks.

The Government made a desperate effort to sustain the pet Banks in Washington City; and we did suppose, that with all its means, backed by the entire contents of the Mint, they would be able to keep those Banks afloat for about a week. But no. The news of the suspension in New York and Philadelphia reached Washington on Thursday, and the two Washington Banks held out until the following Monday, after which day they paid no Specie. Thus the whole power of the government, with the combined wisdom of the President and his upper and lower cabinets, was able to support two little Banks for only four days! What a profound knowledge of financial matters does this circumstance disclose!—What a rebuke to the government for meddling with the currency of the country! With the suspension of these two Pets perished the last hope of the Experimenters.

Now that the experiment is over, it is laughable to look back at the boastings of the Globe and of the other government organs, and of the two pets themselves. If we could have relied on their statements, it was utterly impossible they *could* fail. The U. S. Bank and every other, might go, but these would stand, and redeem the nation from the disgrace of total bankruptcy; the Globe vouched for their ability, and the Globe never lies, of course; the officers of the Banks vouched for it, and pledged their "private fortunes."—President, Directors and Cashier. The Government backed them; but all would not do.

When the New York Banks suspended, Amos Kendal, the Postmaster General, issued a pompous proclamation, declaring that "all claims hereafter accruing against that department will be promptly paid in specie, or its equivalent. And, that, should all the banks in the United States unfortunately suspend payment, that department will in a short time, be prepared to pay *in specie* all just claims against it, wherever they may be accrued."

If Amos should accomplish all this whilst specie is so scarce, and every thing in its present deranged state, he will certainly deserve great credit; particularly as it will be more than he has ever yet done. *We* know more than one mail contractor who has found it utterly impossible to get pay from him, for money faithfully earned, for months after it was due.

Amos Kendall affects such extreme reverence for *the law*, that he will not permit Postmasters to receive any thing but specie or specie paying Bank notes for postages, although he knows that in some places neither the one nor the other can be had. Does he recollect his letter to the Postmaster at Charleston, S. C., in which he stated, that though he would not *authorize* the detention and destruction of the incendiary pamphlets, he himself would detain and destroy them, if he were in the place of the Postmaster? If it was proper for him to wink at this violation of the law, might he not also have suffered the Postmasters to exercise their own discretion in regard to the kind of money they would receive? But no; honest Amos was shocked at such a violation of the law. Verily, some men "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."

The Rail Road Survey.—We learn from the Ashborough Southern Citizen, that the two parties of Engineers who have been engaged in surveying the Randolph route of the Rail Road have met near Hunt's Store, in Guilford County, N. C. and that they have found the route to be an exceedingly favorable one. But we regret to perceive that the distance by this route to Salisbury is 148 miles. The distance by the present wagon road is about 110 miles.

Candidates.—Dr. Thos. H. Hall, who was announced as a candidate for Congress in his old District, lately represented by Mr. Pettigrew, has fairly backed out, in consequence, as he himself says, of finding that many of his party prefer some other person. No one of his party has yet come out in opposition to Mr. Stanley.

John Hill, Esq. (Adm,) of Stokes county, is a candidate for Congress in opposition to Augustine H. Shepperd, Esq. the late able Whig member.

Col. Wm, L. Long is a candidate to represent Halifax District in the next Congress. We believe that Mr. Bynum is also a candidate.

TROUBLESOME TIMES.

"Those who have cash, have trouble about it;
Those that have none have trouble without it."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Bank of the State of North Carolina,
18th May, 1837.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, held on this day, the following proceedings were had, viz:

The Board taking into consideration the general suspension of Specie payments by the Banks in the United States, and the evident certainty of the early and entire exhaustion of the specie now in the vaults of this Bank and Branches, if they continue under existing circumstances to make specie payments.

Resolved unanimously, That this Bank and Branches will forthwith suspend the payment of Specie for all demands on the same, until the further order of this Board.

Resolved, That the several Cashiers of this Bank, Branches and Agencies, be instructed, and they are hereby instructed, to receive on Deposite, and in payment of Debts due the Institution, the Notes of this Bank and Branches only, until the further order of this Board.

Resolved, That this Bank will proceed to curtail its Debts as speedily as may be consistent with the ability of its Debtors in this season of difficulty; and the ultimate security of the Debts.

A copy from the Journal,
C. DEWEY, Cashier.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS

Of the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

The foregoing Resolutions, adopted by the Directors of this Bank, will inform you that they have determined, for the present, and under existing circumstances, to suspend the payment of Specie. This determination was adopted on deliberate consideration, under a deep sense of heavy responsibility, with painful reluctance, and not until a general suspension of Specie payment had been resolved on by all the Banks in the Commercial Cities of the Union, and in the adjoining States. An imperative sense of duty to you and the people of the State impelled them to the adoption of the measure. They feel justified in the motives by which they were influenced, and for their approval rely on your candor and liberality.

Before resorting to a measure, the defence of which can be placed only on the ground of *absolute necessity*, they adopted all the means in their power to reduce the liabilities of the Bank and to strengthen its resources for maintaining the credit it has sustained from its organization.

During the past Fall and Winter, they brought from abroad a large amount in Coin—they have transferred Specie from the stronger to the weaker points of the Institution to sustain it against all probable demands—they have reduced the outstanding debt, during the last six months, nearly half a million of dollars, and would have reduced it still further, but for the inability of their debtors, produced by unavoidable causes, and the universal prostration of Commercial credit; and they have, in the same period, reduced the amount of Notes in circulation upwards of half a million of dollars. After the adoption of all the means within their control, to sustain the Bank in the anticipated season of difficulty, and feeling a reasonable confidence in their ability to bear their fair proportion of the general pressure, they found themselves surrounded, on all sides, by Banks (several of which are indebted to this Bank,) which have determined to suspend their payment in Specie, and exposed to the demands of all who may choose to hoard up Coin, and the exactions of those whose business it is to make all the profit they can by selling it at a premium for *exportation.*

Fully satisfied that, under such circumstances, they would very soon be compelled by the rapid demands for Coin, and the consequent exhaustion of their Vaults, to decline the payment of Specie, they believed it to be their duty not to postpone a suspension to a later period, but to suspend at once, and by so doing, preserve the means of enabling the Bank to resume *efficiently* the payment of Specie at a future day.

The Directors did not feel themselves at liberty to contend for the "point of honor" involved in the contest, at the expense of the Stockholders and debtors of the Bank. No possible benefit could accrue to the people of *this* State, by their adopting a course, which would have transferred the Specie from this to other States or foreign parts; while, by retaining it here, it would afford ample means for the resumption of Specie payments.

You will perceive by one of the foregoing Resolutions, that it is not intended to extend the business of the Bank, but to curtail its operations as speedily as may be consistent with the ability of its debtors, and security of its debts. A due regard for the circumstances, in which the debtors are placed, will induce all the indulgence which can be extended to them, without impairing the ability of the Bank to fulfil its indispensable duty at an early day.

For the purpose of enlarging the security of the creditors of the Bank, no Dividends of Profit will be made during the suspension of payments in Coin. A full statement of the condition of the Bank, showing its means and liabilities, will be made and published for your information, as early as returns from the Branches and Agencies are received, a comparison of which, with the statement of the last half year, will they confidently believe, prove that they have not been unfaithful to the high trust committed to them.

They pledge themselves to be in readiness to resume the payment of their liabilities, in Specie, simultaneously with the Banking Institutions of the adjoining States.

By order of the Board.
DUN. CAMERON, Prest.

May 19, 1837.

Bank of Cape Fear.—We learn, that in consequence of the embarrassed state of the Money Market, the establishment of the contemplated Branches of the Cape Fear Bank at Raleigh and Salisbury, will be suspended for the present. The Act of Assembly, amendatory of the Charter of this Institution, makes the location of two Branches *within a year*, imperative; so that there is no doubt, before the expiration of a year, that the Directors will put them in operation. It would be a great relief to the community, could they be now aided by Bank accommodation; but no one can find fault with the prudence which influences the Bank in its determination.—*Raleigh Register.*

The total amount of Subscriptions to the extended Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear did not exceed $600,000—including what the State took. This being $100,000 less than the Act of Assembly authorized, there will be, of course, no necessity for the *scaling* process which was anticipated.—*Ib.*

Special Session of the Legislature.—It will be seen, by the Proclamation of the Governor, in this day's paper, that the Legislature is to convene on the 12th day of June next, to take into consideration the exigencies of the times, as connected with the currency.—*Richmond Whig.*

Gov. Clay, of Alabama, has refused to convene the Legislature of that State, agreeably to a desire expressed at a public meeting in Mobile.

Those friends of the Administration who, as Senators or Representatives in Congress, voted for the Deposite, or, as it is more commonly called, the Distribution Act, will be pleased to take notice that the Government Official designates that measure as "the *proximate* cause of the present disorders in the exchanges, and in some degree in the money market." And this, the official adds, "is known to every man of sense." How are you, Messrs. RIVES and TALLMADGE?
Balt. Pat.

From Mexico.—The New Orleans correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes as follows, under date of May 6.

"The probable consequence of the capture of the Mexican brig of war will be a general embargo upon all American ships and property in Mexico, an immediate decree of non-intercourse with the United States, by the Mexican government, with a prohibition of the exportation of specie to the U. S. under the flag of any nation. That capture will be of more service to Mexico than an auxiliary army or fleet; for it will create a general feeling of sympathy for her throughout the civilized world.

"I could communicate to you many things that would not a little surprise even the cabinet at Washington. For the present, let it suffice to say that there is an understanding between the Mexican government and the greater part of the Indians of the southwest; and that I have had in my own hand, within these two days, a blank letter-of-marque issued by the Mexican government which has been already, since I saw it, sent, with a number of similar commissions, to Europe, to be used as occasion may require."

The Capture.—The Pensacola Gazette of a late day says,—The Mexican brig of war, "General Urrea," was brought into port yesterday evening, in charge of Lieut. Moore, of the U. S. Navy. She was captured by the U. S. sloop of war Natchez, off Matamoras. We understand that Capt. Morias, of the brig, is on board, together with a small portion of the Mexican crew, and that fifty men were transferred from the General Urrea to the Natchez. We have heard that the ground of the capture was, that the brig had taken a vessel belonging to citizens of the United States."

Commodore DALLAS, commander of our naval squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, has thought it his duty, on examining into the circumstances of the capture of the Mexican national brig GEN. URREA, by the U. S. ship NATCHEZ, to give orders for the immediate release of the captured vessel.

"Overtrading."—The treasury presses have but one answer to give, when questioned as to the existing calamities. All is attributed to *"overtrading."* We admit the fact. These troubles have grown out of *overtrading in politics.* On *borrowed capital,* too, for General Jackson has been obliged at all times to borrow the hands, the pens and the brains, of other men, in the composition of his jacobin state papers.
N. Y. Commercial.

The Globe wonders why the immense quantity of specie in this country cannot circulate in seasons of pressure like the present, instead of circulating in prosperous times, when there is less occasion for it. The Globe is about as wise (says *Prentice*) as the Negro who broke his shin against a post in a dark night. "I wonder, said Sambo, why de sun no shine dis dark night, and not always keep shining in de day time when dere's no need of him."

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

Senator Walker, we are authorized to say, remarked a few days ago, that Congress, during the very first fortnight of its next session, would set the public mind at rest in regard to the preposterous specie projects that have so long agitated it. He added, that he honestly believed there were but three men in the nation who considered those projects practicable—and those three were Mr. Benton, Senator Morris, of Ohio, and General Jackson.

We are further authorized to state that Senator Nicholas, of Louisiana, on his return from Washington city, declared that, if Mr. Van Buren should delay the repeal of the Treasury Circular until the next session of Congress, his administration would be certainly and utterly broken down. Senator Nicholas further stated, at the same time, that he regarded the pocketing of the Treasury Circular bill by President Jackson, after its passage by such an overwhelming majority through both Houses of Congress, as the grossest act of usurpation ever perpetrated by any President of the United States.

The Pet at Washington, has not only suspended, but it is said, will be largely minus to the Government.—Whitney & Co., to make a show of paying specie longer than any of the banks, made a heavy draft on the mint for chink to sustain the Pet. It came and was scattered abroad.—*Rich. Whig.*

We understand that the Rev. GEORGE W. FREEMAN, Rector of Christ Church in this City, has declined the invitation recently offered to him from Nashville, Tenn. to take charge of the Church in that City.
Raleigh Register.

Origin of Fashion.—'Grandpa, where do people get their fashions from?' 'Why, from Boston.' 'Well, where do the Boston folks get them from?' 'From England.' 'Ah, and where do the English get them?' 'From France.' 'And where do the French get them from?" 'Why—why, right straight from the devil—there, now stop your noise!'

Advertisements.—The paucity of phrases for advertisements is to be deplored. "The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally"—is, in truth, a poor come-off to commence with,—the phrase has been worn out these fifty years. Yet we occasionally see some daring innovations on this modest and hackneyed way of doing the thing. For instance, a certain tailor commences thus, in big capitals: "Run here every body! Come unto me all ye that are naked and I will clothe you!" A merchant in Mississippi, wishing to wind up business, fires upon his customers in the following style: "Blood and thunder! Fire and brimstone! Pay me what you owe me!"—But the most "eyeable" advertisement in our recollection was that of a quack doctor (he must have been an Irishman) who wished to let the public know he could cure sore eyes. His piece was headed thus: "Let every blind man look at this!"—*Greensborough Telescope.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 20, Henrietta Steam Boat Company's Lighters Post Boy and Only Son, with Goods for Charles T. Haigh, Hall & Johnson, Willkings & Belden, G. W. McDonald, E. J. Hale, J. McArn, Josiah Bebee, James Martine, John W. Baker, Curtis & Myrover, C. J. Orrell and Joseph Baker, of this place; and for William Barber, D. Smith, Holmes & Bunting, Craven & McCain, Craven & York, K. Elliott, J. Parker, Miles Wilcox, J. & R. Sloan, W. & A. Stith, A. H. & A. Lindsey, A. H. Lindsey, T. Loring, H. A. London, F. J. Hill and J. Jessup, of the interior.

MARRIED,

In Marion District, S. C., on Thursday, the 18th May, (inst.) by the Rev. J. M Bradley, DAVID D SALMON, Esq of Fayetteville, N. C. to Mrs DESDEMONA WOODBERRY, of the former place.

DIED,

At the residence of James D. Pemberton, Richmond county, N. C. on the 14th inst. of pulmonary consumption, in the 17th year of her age, Miss ELENOR T. STANDBACK, daughter of David Standback, dec'd. The disease that terminated her earthly existence was formed while at school in Salem, last fall. As soon as it assumed an alarming aspect she was removed to her uncle's, where the most skilful aid was employed for her recovery, but of no avail. She bore her afflictions with patience and resignation, and expired without a groan or struggle, leaving numerous relations and friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 24.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 80	Molasses,	40
Ditto, apple,	60 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 11
Beeswax,	20	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8	Salt,	50 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	26 a 34	Sack,	2 50 a $3
Corn,	$1	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$5 a 6	Wheat,	none
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	52 a 55
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 19.

Turpentine $1 25; Tar 70 a 80; Steam Mill Lumber 15 00 a 22 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 10 00 a 12 00; Flooring do. 12 00; Scantling 8 00 a 9 00; Timber 9 00 a 10 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 22 00; dressed 32 00 a 35 00; barrel 13 00 a 14 00; R. O. rough 12½ a 14 00; do. Staves 16 00 a 18 00; Shingles 2 00 a 2 50; Corn 1 a 1 1-8; Salt, coarse 30 a 35; Rice 3 a 3½.

Sale Postponed.

THE Sale of the Property of the late William Dougall, advertised by the subscriber to take place at Wilmington and Fayetteville, on the 22d and the 27th inst and the 1st day of June, is postponed until further notice.

O G. PARSLEY, *Adm'r.*
Wilmington, N. C. May 22, 1837. 42 3w

☞ I am at present receiving South Carolina Notes in payment for Goods.
JOHN McARN.

Notice.

THE undersigned has appointed Mr. Samuel T. Hawley his Attorney to receive all debts due to him, and grant discharges for the same.
J. H. DICKSON.
May 8, 1837. 42-tf

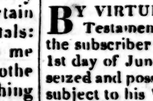
Look at this! $40,000!!

NORTH CAROLINA STATE *LOTTERY,*

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

DRAWN NUMBERS IN CLASS NO. 8.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
18 63 67 70 48 14 9 26 64 57 54



No. **64. 24. 3.** a Prize of $1000, which, with several other Prizes, were sold at ERAMBERT'S TRULY LUCKY OFFICE, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

44, 31, 18, a Prize of $100 in Class No. 2.
45, 28, 8, a Prize of $100 in Class No. 4.

CLASS No. 10, for 1837,

To be drawn at TARBORO', N. C. on Thursday, the 25th day of May, 1837.

66 No. Lottery,—10 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

40 Prizes	of	$1,000	is	$40.000
40	of	400	is	16.000
40	of	200	is	8.000
56	of	100	is	5.600
56	of	50	is	2.800
56	of	30	is	1,680
56	of	20	is	1,120
2296	of	10	is	22,960
15400	of	5	is	77.000
18040 Prizes amounting to				$175.160

Tickets in the above Class may be found in great varieties—Whole Tickets $5, Halves $2 50, Quarters $1 25, at

H. ERAMBERT'S
LUCKY OFFICE, Hay Street.
May 22, 1837. 42td

N. B. All orders for Tickets in the above Lottery *must* be post paid.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has lost or mislaid, a NOTE, made by John Cox to James Everette, for $754 bearing date 7th March 1835, with one credit of $400 or $450, dated about the 20th of May, 1835, and another of $300 or $310, dated in August 1835 All persons are forewarned from trading for said Note.

JAMES EVERETTE.
Wayne County, N. C., May 1837. 42 3w.

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 24th of April, a negro man by the name of JACOB, and known about Fayetteville as McAlister's Jacob, he has for the last two or three years lived about Fayetteville, and worked mostly at the Carpenter's trade. As it is believed that he will range where he is known, it is not necessary to give any further description of him, but say in conclusion that the above reward will be cheerfully paid to any person that will deliver him to the subscriber one mile from Glarendon Bridge, where he left without any cause whatever. All persons are cautioned against harboring said negro. WILLIAM CADE.
May 20, 1837. 42 3w.

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE of a provision in the last will and Testament of Duncan Buchanan, deceased, the subscriber will sell to the best bidder, on the 1st day of June next, the Lands and Tenements seized and possessed by the deceased, at his death, subject to his Widow's Dower. The sale will be on the premises, which lie on both sides of the Stage Road, about 4 miles South West of Laurel Hill, Richmond County, and extending to the Gum Swamp. There are about Three Hundred Acres in the body; nearly all of which is good tillable Land.

Six months credit may be expected, if the purchaser give bond with approved security.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN, *Ex'r.*
May 19, 1837. 42 2w.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 13th instant, three Negroes, viz: a fellow named ENOCH, about 50 years of age, well set, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a little bow legged, hair bushy, complexion a little light, intelligent, and answers questions with great propriety, but is slow in doing so. Two girls, daughters of the above, one about 20 years of age—the other 18. The elder, named JINNEY, thick and chunky—the younger, MARY, spare made.—They left without the slightest provocation, which leaves me utterly at a loss to conceive their design. From the quantity of plunder taken with them, it is believed they are assisted by some white person. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the above Negroes, and either delivery to me, at my residence in Sumter District, S. C., or confinement in any Jail of this or any adjoining State, so that I get them. A proportional reward will be given for either singly.

WILLIS SPANN.
Sumter District, May 20, 1837. 42 6w.




LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

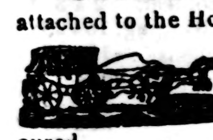
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T J. JORDAN.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 *and* 10 × 12, *Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.*

—ALSO—

20 Boxes TOBACCO,
30 bbls Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836 5tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—
15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

50 Bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which will be sold low for cash.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Green Street.

Fayetteville, August 31. 4tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply o Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to ennumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5. 9-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store next door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

October 12, 1836. 10-tf

Thomastown LIME,

150 Casks, just received, by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1837. 27tf.

Tonic Mixture.

THE success of the SOUTHERN TONIC is unprecedented It has been anxiously sought af er by all classes in every part of the U States, and its widely extended distribution has been owing to the many requests received from every section of the South and South West. Although it originated in an obscure part of the country but a few years since, it is now found in all the principal towns and villages in the Union, and its virtues as a cure for Ague and Fever, and as a *general Tonic*, are appreciated by all who have used it — Being, as it professes, a compound of *Southern Vegables*, it is needless to offer the assurance that there is no Arsenic, Mercury, nor any thing in the least hurtful to the human constitution in it. It will be found a valuable Medicine in all cases of Dyspepsia and Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and patients convalescing from Bilious Fever, will derive the most important benefits from the use of the *Southern Tonic*. It may be administered to children and infants of the most tender age, with the utmost safety. Prepared by Coster & Coxe, at their Laboratory, at Montgomery, Ala.

For sale by their appointed agent,

E. J. HALE.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

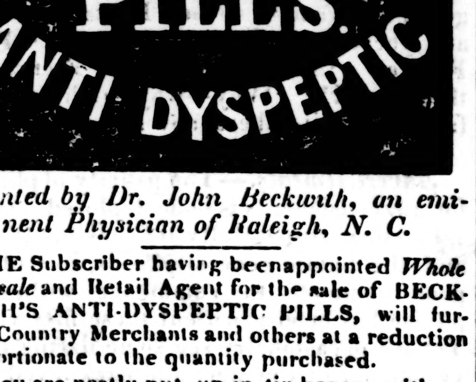
—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836 15tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Whole sale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY T. WILLSON.

Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

FISH.

20 Half bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL, just received and for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 12, 1837. 23tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8 4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere, Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6 4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

G. W. McDONALD,

Saddle, Trunk & Harness Maker,

Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.,

A FEW DOORS EAST OF CAPE FEAR BANK.



HE has in his employment the best of Workmen, and still continues to manufacture the above articles, and also almost every other article connected with his line of business, and by his well known assiduity and unremitted attention to his business, he hopes to continue to merit at least a share of patronage.

He keeps on hand a general assortment of

Saddlery Hardware,

Of the best quality, selected in part by himself while in New York, and continues to receive Fresh Supplies almost every month in addition to his Stock, and will furnish Saddlers at a distance with the best of materials He keeps also a supply of Saddlers' Tools for sale. He has just finished PLATED and BRASS PLATED STANHOPE, BAROUCHE, or GIG or SULKEY HARNESS, (a new article) never before manufactured in this market—☞ *Call and see them* ☜ American and English Bridle Fillings, Halters, False Collars for chafed Horses, Padded Haims for Carts, Double Saddle Bags covered with Bear skin, Plain ditto and Wallets, Medical ditto, Travelling Bags with clasps and divisions, and without, Bellows top Leather Trunks of his own make, Hair ditto, by single or nest,—also, Bear Skins and Buffalo Robes, a good article for travelling.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,

Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and general assortment of SPRING & SUMMER

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or on time, to punctual customers. He invites his former customers and the public to call and examine for themselves.

P. P. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1837.

LOST,

BETWEEN Hay Mount and the Court House, a BREAST-PIN, (Gold Stone) with two Doves on the face. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or the store of Mr. Warren Prior.

January 10, 1837. 27tf.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

Molasses.

RECEIVED and for sale by the Subscribers, **75** Hhds. MOLASSES. new crop.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

March 1, 1837. 30tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Benjamin F. Pearson and others, vs. Dudley D Daniel and others. } *Superior Court of Equity,* SPRING TERM, 1837. *ORIGINAL BILL.*

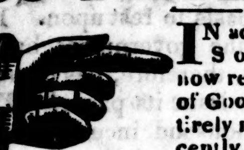
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Angus Mac Rae, one of the defendants in the above case, is not an inhabitant of the State, it is therefore *Ordered, adjudged and decreed*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six successive weeks, for the said Angus Mac Rae to be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the Complainant's Bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte, as to him.

Witness, *William E. Troy*, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1837, and in the 61st year of American Independence.

39-6w.] WILLIAM E. TROY, C. M. E.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.



IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

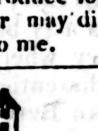
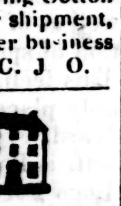
I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J O.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING been satisfactorily engaged for more than two years in attending to a PRIVATE

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and acommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1837. 36tf.

The Charleston Courier and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above once a week three times and send their accounts to this office for payment.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.
Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.
Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.
The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.
Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.
Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.

February 23. 32tf

Fayetteville Water Works.

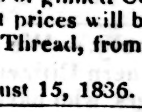
AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Company, this day, Mr. A. J. Erambert was appointed Superintendant of Water Works, in place of G. Deming, Esq., resigned, and is authorized to collect all moneys due the Company for privileges subsequent to July 1st, 1836.

He was also required to enforce the Law against all persons who permit the Water to waste, in consequence of insufficient cocks, or other cause.

E J. HALE, *President.*

Fayetteville, March 13, 1837

Cotton in the Seed.



THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me are requested to settle the same with Edmund Blake, by the first of May next, or they may expect their notes or accounts to be placed in the hands of an officer, for collection, as no longer indulgence can be given

GEO. CMcNEILL.

April 11th, 1837. 36 tf

New Books.

NICK OF THE WOODS, Dr. Bird's new Novel; Falkner, by Mrs. Shelly, Vivian Gray; Three Experiments of Living; Sequel to do; Twice told Tales; Young Ladies' Friend; Manual of Politeness; Godolphin; Life in Paris; Traits and Trials of Early Life, by L E L.; Whitfield's Sermons; Calvin on the Romans; The Great Teacher, Saints' Rest; Minor Morals; Murray's 8vo. Grammar; National Reader; Botany for Beginners; &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

April 25, 1837.

Notice.

AT the July Term, 1834, of Duplin County Court, the undersigned administered on the Estate of the late Hugh McCanne, deceased. The Heirs entitled to distribution are informed that the funds are now ready. Interest will not be paid on any of the items to any of the distributees after this day.

DAVID J. McCANNE, Adm'r.

April 19, 1837. 38 6wp

Fayetteville and Western RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, will be opened in the following Counties and under the direction of the following named persons, at such places in said Counties, and at such times as the said Commissioners may direct. An instalment of Two Dollars on each Share will be required at the time of subscribing; the Commissioners are requested to forward the money as paid, and the Lists of Subscriptions, as they progress, to E. L. Winslow, Fayetteville.

BRUNSWICK.......Dr. F. J. Hill, Robert McRackan, A. Baker.
NEW HANOVER....James Owen, Aaron Lazarus, Alexander Anderson.
BLADEN..........James Burney, Joseph Gillespie, John I. McMillan.
SAMPSON..........W. McKay, W Faison, Ollen Mobley.
COLUMBUS.........A. Troy, Josiah Maultsby, Augustus Smith.
ROBESON..........John W. Powell, Archibald A. T. Smith, Richard C. Bunting.
WAKE.............W. R. Gales, W. H. Haywood, Jr., Samuel F. Patterson.
CHATHAM.... ....N. A. Stedman, Charles J. Williams, John J. Alston.
MOORE............John B Kelly, Charles Chalmers, C. W. Dowd.
RICHMOND.........Alfred Dockery, Walter F Leak, G. Thomas.
ANSON............A. Myers, John A. McRae, Joseph Medley.
MONTGOMERY....Dr. F. J. Cutlar, Duncan McRae, Sr., W. Harris.
ROWAN............Hamilton C. Jones, Hon. R. M. Pearson, William Chambers.
RANDOLPH... ....Alexander Gray, Jesse Henshaw, A. Brower.
DAVIDSON.........Col. Samuel Hargrave, Henry R. Dusenberry, Dr. William Holt.
GUILFORD.........N. Mendenhall, Jesse Lindsay, John Morehead.
CABARRUS.........Paul Barringer, William F. Phifer, George Klutts.
IREDELL..........Thomas A. Allison, C. F. Davidson, Rufus Reid.
MECKLENBURG...Samuel McComb, John Irwin, Andrew Grier.
LINCOLN..........David Reinhardt, Alfred M. Burton, M. Hoke.
RUTHERFORD....Edmund Bryan, John G. Bynum, John McEntire.
ASHE.............Roderick Murchison, John Hardin, J. M. Nye.
BURKE............Robert C. Pearson, Isaac T. Avery, James C. Smith.
SURRY............Josiah Cowles, Nathaniel Boyden, R H Parks.
WILKES...... ....William P. Waugh, Thomas J. Bouchelle, W. C. Emmett.
STOKES...........M. R. Moore, C. H. Matthews, Peter Critz.

It is confidently believed, that the gentlemen named will take a deep interest in this work, which, by its completion will unlock the riches of the West, and regenerate a large section of North Carolina.

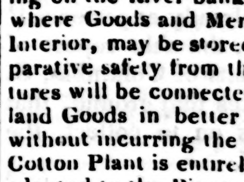
By at once securing the subscription of the State, the construction of the Road to the Yadkin and the two branches will be rendered certain.

The time for action has arrived; will the people of the West and the Cape Fear forego the advantages offered to their acceptance? Let every man do what he can, and this work will go on.

E. L. WINSLOW, PRESIDENT,
Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company

☞ The Salisbury, Lincoln, Rutherford and Greensborough papers, will please publish this notice. [26tf.]

Steamer Cotton Plant.



THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1837 32tf

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Henrietta Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Wordsworth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Midwifery; &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1837.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime, unslacked,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for plastering or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, prepared for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular supply these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles.

JOHN E PATTERSON,
3 doors South of the Market House.

February 22, 1837. 29tf

For Sale.

2 FIRST RATE YOUNG *HORSES*,
1 Second hand WAGON, with Salt Body and Gear.

Apply to C. J. ORRELL.

May 3, 1837. 38tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE

Commission & Forw[...] Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having establ[...] in Wilmington for the purpose [...] the above business, respectfully ten[...] vices to the public. Goods consigned [...] forwarded with the utmost dispatch an[...] ry particularity observed.—Particular [...] oe paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flo[...] Staves, &c. as well as the purchase [...] flatters himself that a knowledge of b[...] bined with unremitting attention, w[...] a share of public patronage.

WM. O JE[...]

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & [...] Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, [...] Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fay[...]*

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20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old M[...] has had the advantage o[...] the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne,
A few dozen old Port Wine,
A few casks Red Clover Seed,
A few casks Ground Plaister,
2000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qualit[...]
90 pieces heavy German Cot[...]
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, [...] common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware and[...]

For sale by JOHN HUSKE

November 3, 1836.

Dissolution of Copart[...]

THE firm of G. & L. Hurlbutt, [...] by mutual consent on the 8th [...] All persons indebted to said firm are [...] make immediate payment to A M C[...] is fully authorised to grant discharges[...]

GOOLD HU[...]
LEVI HURL[...]

January 17.

For Sale,

20 Bags prime old Wh[...] for FAMILY USE.
10 Bbls bright St. Croix SUGAR,
6 Single Florida Moss Mattresses

J. HUSKE

January 19, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received L[...] ministration on the personal E[...] thew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at Sep[...] 1836, of Cumberland County Cou[...] having claims against the Estate of [...] ceased, are hereby requested to pre[...] the Subscriber within the time presc[...] or this notice will be plead in bar of [...] and all persons indebted to said E[...] quested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON

September 5, 1836.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late fi[...] & JOHNSON, are hereby noti[...] subscriber alone is authorized to se[...] and it is essential that the accounts [...] tled without delay.

DANIEL [...]

Fayetteville, January 27.

HOLBROOK'S BEL[...]

For Churches, Manufactories [...] &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated [...] ders in this country, having m[...] ments with the Subscriber to receive [...] all orders for their Bells of any size, [...] which they will warrant of the very be[...] quality, not surpassed by any Bells in [...] Also, Town Clocks, Church and Pa[...] of superior finish and tones. Orders [...] information given by

JAMES MA[...]

N B. They will warrant their Bells, [...] any fail to give satisfaction, they may be [...] ed for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill S[...]

For Wheat, and Cologne S[...] Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent fo[...] the above Mill Stones in this State [...] Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of [...] would here inform those wanting the [...] they can be furnished by sending the[...] me at this place. We *warrant* the [...] *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new [...] stead.

C. J. ORR[...]
Brick Buildings

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

LEETE & CO[...]

HAVE just received their FALL [...] TER supply of

DRY GOOD[...]

GROCERIES, HARDW[...] Crockery, Hats and [...]

Which they offer low for Cash or in e[...] Country Produce.

October 19, 1836.

DRY GOOD[...]

AT COST FOR CASH, AT [...]

Cedar street, First Door from Pe[...]

THE Subscriber is opening a New S[...] imported FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS

And will be receiving further supplie[...] tion daily. For Cash, it will be an in[...] to sell any article AT COST.

When required, the usual credit o[...] will be given for approved paper, and [...] at the lowest market prices.

H. [...]

New York, January 28, 1837.

Petit-Gulf Cotton S[...]

And Red Clover See[...]

For sale by C P. MA[...]

Rowand's Tonic Mix[...]

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND F[...]

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable [...] lar Medicine. Just received by

E. J.

December 6, 1836.

Iron and Molasse[...]

In Store and for Sale by the Subsc[...]

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorte[...]
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molass[...]

THOS. SANDFORD

$100 REWARD

WILL be given for the detection [...] sion of the person or persons w[...] the prisoners that lately escaped from [...] this County with the implements w[...] said escape was effected.

By order of the County Court,
(From the Minutes)

Test, JOHN L. ATKINS, Cl[...]

March 21, 1837.

Blank Warra[...]

For sale at this Office.